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The Honorable Richard A. Jones

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

D.T., by and through his parents and guardians,  
K.T. and W.T., individually, on behalf of similarly  
situated individuals, and on behalf of the  
NECA/IBEW Family Medical Care Plan,

Plaintiff,

v.

NECA/IBEW FAMILY MEDICAL CARE PLAN,  
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
NECA/IBEW FAMILY MEDICAL CARE PLAN,  
SALVATORE J. CHILIA, ROBERT P. KLEIN,  
DARRELL L. MCCUBBINS, GEARY HIGGINS,  
LAWRENCE J. MOTER, JR., KEVIN TIGHE,  
JERRY SIMS, AND ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL  
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF  
NECA/IBEW FAMILY MEDICAL CARE PLAN,

Defendants.

NO. 2:17-cv-00004-RAJ

**ORDER STRIKING THE PARTIES'  
MOTIONS TO SEAL**

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motions to Seal/Redact  
Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 5(g) (Dkt. Nos. 65, 76, 83, 96, and 108) and Defendants'  
Motions to Seal (Dkt. Nos. 60, 70, and 92). For the reasons stated below, the Court  
**STRIKES** the parties' motions.

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**I. DISCUSSION**

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The Court previously set forth the factual background of this case and will not  
repeat it here. "Historically, courts have recognized a 'general right to inspect and copy  
public records and documents, including judicial records and documents.'" *Kamakana*

1       v. *City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Nixon v.*  
2       *Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 & n.7 (1978)). Accordingly, when  
3       considering a sealing request, “a strong presumption in favor of access is the starting  
4       point.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178. (internal quotation marks omitted).

5                 Pursuant to Rule 26(c), a trial court has broad discretion to permit sealing of court  
6       documents for the protection of “a trade secret or other confidential research,  
7       development, or commercial information.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1)(G). As the Supreme  
8       Court has recognized, sealing may be justified to prevent judicial documents from being  
9       used “as sources of business information that might harm a litigant’s competitive  
10      standing.” *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598. The party seeking to seal a judicial record, however,  
11      must show that “compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings . . . outweigh  
12      the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure.” *Kamakana*,  
13      447 F.3d at 1178-79 (internal citations omitted). “Broad allegations of harm,  
14      unsubstantiated by specific examples of articulated reasoning” will not suffice. *Beckman*  
15      *Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

16                 Additionally, in the Western District of Washington, parties moving to seal  
17       documents, even if it is a stipulated motion, must comply with the procedures  
18       established by Civil Local Rule 5(g). Pursuant to Local Rule 5(g), the party who  
19       designates a document confidential must provide a “specific statement of the applicable  
20       legal standard and the reasons for keeping a document under seal, including an  
21       explanation of: (i) the legitimate private or public interest that warrant the relief sought;  
22       (ii) the injury that will result if the relief sought is not granted; and (iii) why a less  
23       restrictive alternative to the relief sought is not sufficient.” W.D. Wash. Local Rules  
24       LCR 5(g)(3)(B). Furthermore, where the parties have entered into a litigation agreement  
25       or stipulated protective order governing the exchange of documents in discovery, a party  
26       wishing to file a confidential document it obtained from another party in discovery may  
      file a motion to seal but need not satisfy subpart (3)(B). Instead, the party who

1 designated the document confidential must satisfy subpart (3)(B) in its response to the  
2 motion to seal or in a stipulated motion. *Id.*

3       While both parties have filed motions to seal, it is clear that almost all the  
4 documents have been designated as confidential by Defendants. Accordingly, the  
5 burden is on Defendants to satisfy subpart (3)(B). *See* W.D. Wash. Local Rules LCR  
6 5(g)(3)(B). As an initial matter, the Court notes that many of the pending motions to  
7 seal fail to comply with the Local Rules and seek relief that is substantially overbroad.  
8 Defendants frequently rely on boilerplate assertions of harm to business interests in  
9 attempts to seal documents in their entirety without demonstrating why no less restrictive  
10 alternative would suffice. Furthermore, Defendants have clearly not explored  
11 alternatives such as redacting, as they request the Court to permit them to withdraw the  
12 exhibits and “consider whether submission in redacted form is possible,” if their motions  
13 to seal are not granted. Dkt. # 105. This is unacceptable. Defendants are abusing the  
14 motions to seal process to drag the Court through an inefficient, convoluted briefing  
15 process that serves no purpose other than to confuse, overwhelm, and distract the Court.  
16 Accordingly, the Court will not entertain the pending motions.

## 17                   **II. CONCLUSION**

18       The Parties are hereby ORDERED to meet and confer and file a joint statement  
19 concisely consolidating their positions on any materials for sealing by November 15,  
20 2019. Consistent with the Court’s statement on the October 31, 2019 teleconference,  
21 Defendants should take the lead in preparing the joint statement since most, if not all, of  
22 the documents have been designated as confidential by Defendants. The joint statement  
23 must include (i) specific examples of harm from the designating party that would result  
24 from allowing the submitted materials, or portions thereof, into the public domain and  
25 (ii) articulated reasons as to why alternatives to sealing would be insufficient. The  
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1 parties should also indicate those documents that were previously sealed which they no  
2 longer believe should remain sealed.

3 The joint statement must include a chart of the parties' positions in the form  
4 below. Additionally, the parties must jointly submit to the Court a courtesy copy of the  
5 proposed materials for sealing in a tabbed three-ring binder in the order they appear in  
6 the chart. Where the designating party is proposing that only portions of a document be  
7 sealed, the redacted version shall immediately precede the document for sealing in the  
8 tabbed binder.

9 ECF 10 No.	11 Detailed Document Description	Designating Party	Specific Harm to Business Interests	Reasons why alternatives to sealing, such as redactions, are insufficient
12	13	14	15	16

12 For the reasons stated above, the Court **STRIKES** the parties' Motions to Seal  
13 (Dkt. Nos. 60, 65, 70, 76, 83, 92, 96, and 108).

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15 DATED this 31st day of October, 2019.

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19 The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
20 United States District Judge  
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